

BLAMED BY RAGE

HARRY ST. JOHN'S AWFUL CRIME
NON-PLUSSES OKLAHOMA.

FATHER IS SENT FOR

WITNESSES ARE EXAMINED AT THE
CORONER'S INQUEST.

ANONYMOUS LETTER IS READ

ST. JOHN'S EFFORT TO DISCOVER
THE WRITER PROVES FATAL.

It Is Said That the Husband Suspected His
Wife and That He Waited for
Proof From Her Own Lips.

Oklahoma City, O. T., April 4.—Never has a community passed through such a shock as Oklahoma City, for the last twenty-four hours, has. Since yesterday afternoon when Harry St. John drove into town and announced that he had killed his beautiful young wife, the people have talked and thought of but one thing.

The sensation is territorial in its extent. During the last session of the legislature Harry St. John was one of the busiest and most respected members of the house. Every few days he was visited by his wife, Oklahoma City is only about thirty miles from Guthrie and Mrs. St. John was as much in Guthrie as at home. She frequently sat beside her husband while the house was in session and her pretty face is known to all the representative men of Oklahoma. Her grace and pleasing address made her friends everywhere. To everybody, even the servants in their own home, Harry St. John and his wife appeared to live happily. Now that she has been accused of infidelity and shot to death by her husband public opinion is blunted and non-plussed.

A local paper sums the matter up as follows:

BLAMED AND PITIED.

"Mr. St. John is a practicing attorney in the city and was the representative to the territorial legislature from this district. Mrs. St. John was accomplished, beautiful, and a very popular citizen. During her husband's work in the legislature she had often accompanied him and was at his side during a great many of his speeches. Since their return from the capital and during the time the husband was at his law office in this city, it is supposed that improper relations existed between the murdered woman and some one in this city. The husband finding the evidence too strong to doubt, determined to ascertain the truth from his wife's own lips. A letter is received for her and the husband asks the writer's name. Being refused an answer, he writes her a letter, telling her that he has been told that she is guilty and demands that she tell him. She refuses to answer, and the husband, who is the real cause of the whole trouble, is unpunished. While he is directly blamed for the crime, the law cannot in any way be made to affect him. The story of the awful crime will be upon every one's lips to-day. 'Too many' have been told of the man who thinks more closely on the matter, but observe how both husband and wife were to blame and yet were to be pitied."

HAD A THIMBLE ON.

The first news of the murder was brought to town by Harry St. John himself who called upon Dr. Harry Walker and took him out to the farm where Mrs. St. John was found dead on the floor of her room. Soon after Sheriff DeFord, County Attorney Brown and Dr. Black went to the house and a coroner's jury composed of Messrs. H. M. Edwards, E. Simon, C. G. Jones, J. M. Cramer and George Hale was impaneled.

The body lay in a pool of blood, the clothing about the neck and shoulders was torn away, revealing the course and direction of the bullet which entered above the right ear and passed nearly through the body. A thimble was still on a finger of the murdered woman.

After the testimony of the witnesses was given, Harry St. John was taken to jail. His father, ex-governor St. John of Kansas, has been telegraphed to come at once.

The testimony of the witnesses as brought out by cross questioning by County Attorney Brown is as follows:

JOKED ABOUT A CHILD.

The first witness, Mr. H. P. Edwards, was duly sworn and said: "Yesterday afternoon Mr. George and myself were sitting out not far from the house; about 4 o'clock we noticed a man enter the first gate and drive up to the house. We went inside the house and about five minutes afterward I heard what I thought was a door being unlocked toward the house and saw the girl (Miss Mulligan) beckon for me to come to the house. About the same time Harry St. John came to the front door and hollowed 'Oh, Harry, to me.' I then thought he had shot his wife and went to the house on a fast run. As I went in I heard him say, 'Oh, May! Oh May!' As I stepped into the room he said, 'Oh, my God, I have shot her.' I asked him what he had done for and he said, 'I'm crazy.' Just then Mary Mulligan came in and said, 'poor thing,' referring to the murdered woman. In reply to my question St. John said, 'My wife was untrue to me and I shot her; I have the proof,' and going to the bed in the room he took out a letter and read it to us. After he had finished reading he said, 'Do you blame me?' He then put on his coat and said, 'I wonder what I have better do, take the gun and blow out my own brains or give myself up.' He walked back to where she lay, looked at her, and then went to town. No, I cannot remember anything that was in the letter. I was thinking more about the deed than the letter while he was reading. It was about five minutes after I heard the shot that I went to the house. I saw the pistol, I got it and put it in my pocket and afterwards gave it to Mr. DeFord. I have been working here over three months and three days. No, I do not think there was any signature to the letter he read. I am a brother to Mrs. St. John. I did not know of any serious trouble existing between St. John and his wife except that they had occasional family quarrels. I do not know any real cause for their unhappiness. They seemed just household quarrels. In some of these quarrels did the admit infidelity to my knowledge. I do not know whether separation was threatened at any of these quarrels. I never knew him to come home as such a hour as he did today, but once before, unless we went to town for

WILL PERISH FIRST

NATIONAL DEATH BETTER THAN
NATIONAL DISHONOR.

Venezuela Disposed to Accept the Consequences of British Refusal to Arbitrate

Will Not Battle, Not With Hope of Conquering or Even Saving Her Territory, but for the Principle at Stake—Great Britain Says There's Nothing to Arbitrate and Will Brother Jonathan Please Keep Off the Grass?

Washington, April 4.—It is stated by persons in a position to speak with authority that as soon as Venezuela is convinced that Great Britain has finally decided not to arbitrate or settle the boundary dispute as suggested by the United States through Ambassador Hayard, the southern republic will respectfully but resolutely resort to what she regards as a last resort, a resort to force. It is declared that her people are ready to see their homes and their cities desolated and laid in ashes rather than submit to what they regard as national dishonor. It is said that the contention with Great Britain is not so much one of territory as it is of the principle of self-government. The people are so firmly impressed with this that the opinion is expressed that they would rather see their country pass into practical control of a foreign power than submit to a second of the kind. A strong hope seems to be entertained on the part of the Venezuelan government that the United States will not stand idly by if a resort to force is made.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VIEW.

It is understood that the position of Great Britain in respect to the suggestion of the United States for the settlement of the trouble with Venezuela is substantially as follows:

1.—Great Britain takes the position that the question of arbitration was once before proposed by Venezuela. At that time the foreign office gave the subject most careful consideration and submitted a reply embodying a proposition to arbitrate certain definite subjects of controversy. To this proposition Venezuela has never in any way either accepted or rejected the proposed basis of arbitration. Under the circumstances it is not desirable to proceed to a second proposal of arbitration when the first remains unanswered.

2.—In any event there are certain portions of territory to which Venezuela lays claim, which under no circumstances will be made the subject of arbitration as they are recognized portions of British territory and are therefore subject upon which the judgment of arbitrators could be invoked.

The subject matter is one between Great Britain and Venezuela, so that the good offices of the United States are not regarded as essential to a settlement, as it is not understood that Great Britain has assumed a protectorate over Venezuela, or has other interests than that of a friendly power.

TORPEDO BOATS.

In answer to a statement sent out by the navy department some time ago calling for proposals for building three torpedo boats, two classes of bids were received for the building of the boats under prepared plans of the department and one under the original plans submitted by the bidders. Some of the bidders have been invited to begin their work.

The naval inspection board which recently made a careful examination of the United States steamship, Charles, called yesterday at the Port of New Orleans, where the vessel has been laid up in winter quarters in a mud dock.

COALIES FOR HAWAII.

In a report to the state department, Ellis Mills, United States consul general at Honolulu, announces the arrival there on March 14 of the German ship independent which carries a cargo of coal, 11 being women. They are under contract to work at \$12.50 and \$8 per month.

Postmaster General Wilson has already been crowded with applications for positions, many persons seemingly being of the opinion that a change in the head of the department means changes in other positions.

Secretary Morton's report to prevent the monthly grain report of the agricultural department from being a speculation in advance, has made changes in forty-four of the state agencies and further measures will be taken to prevent leaks.

Secretary Morton, who has been confined to the house for several days by a cold, was seen yesterday to be able to visit the agricultural department.

The comptroller of the currency today received notice that the First National bank of Havana, Cuba, had been immediately ordered examiner Howe to take charge. The bank had a capital of \$500,000.

The comptroller has ordered Examiner Gann to take charge of the First National bank of Dublin, Texas. This bank has for some time been in process of liquidation but the process was entirely unsatisfactory, hence his action today.

THEY SYMPATHIZE WITH CUBA.

Radical Resolutions Passed at a Jacksonville Mass Meeting.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 4.—The spirit of war rose high here tonight at the big mass meeting in honor of the Cuban cause. Cubans from far and wide were there and on the stage were a number of prominent citizens of Jacksonville.

Secretary of the Cuban revolutionary society of New York, was the first introduced.

"The new revolution has begun," said he. "It must end in the freedom of the island or else the belligerents and their children must go to the scaffold. I shall see to it. The fortune of my country may take me to the field. My death I may meet there, but I

DRAWING THE LINE

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY TACKLES THE CURRENCY.

State Central Committee Calls a Convention to Discuss the Currency and Choose a Policy for the Coming Campaign—Party Leaders Professedly Ignored and Rejected—Enthusiastic Mr. Hinrichsen, However, Says One Word for Silver and Two for the Democratic Party—Sound Money Movement in the South.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—The Democratic state central committee of Illinois at a special meeting today issued a call for a state convention to meet at Springfield June 4, next, to consider the currency question, which it is proposed to make the issue for the next campaign. The call says in part:

"The only national question now before the American people is that of the currency question. The next national campaign must be fought with the currency as the issue between the parties and it behooves the Democratic party, as a party, to assume a decided position on this question and to draw its party line according to the will of a majority of its members. The basic principles of Democracy forbid the decision of important questions by the party leaders without instructions from the people and it is therefore proper for this committee to call on the Democrats of the precincts, townships and counties of the state to meet in convention in their respective localities to discuss freely the great question before the people, to give expression to their views in appropriate resolutions and to select delegates to a convention to be held at the state capital."

HINRICHSEN ENTHUSIAST.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Chairman Hinrichsen in an interview said that he is in receipt of information from every county in the state, outside of Cook, which convinces him that 99 per cent of the Democracy favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any foreign government. The committee expects that the resolutions adopted by county conventions will be in line with this feeling.

As to the effect upon the Republican party Mr. Hinrichsen said: "As a party they are pledged to monometallism and can take no other ground, unless they should the question. Thousands of them will join the Democrats, for they believe in free silver. I certainly expect to carry the state and count on it. This movement will be in effect a recognition of the Democratic party. It will be built from the township up."

Regarding the proposed movement, Mr. Hinrichsen said: "The movement is the only way in which such political results can be produced. The extreme gold men of the party will go over to the Republicans. The free silver men of all parties must come to the Democracy and with our objective of a sound currency, the confidence of the people in the Democratic party will be strengthened and confirmed."

TALKING ABOUT SOUND MONEY.

Tennessee Stairs a Movement Which Grover Graciously Approves.

Memphis, Tenn., April 4.—A sound money movement is being organized here which is likely to be far reaching in its results. At a largely attended meeting of committees from the Commercial, Manufacturers' and Business leagues, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a convention is hereby called to assemble at Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, May 16, 1895, to consider of delegating to the people of the southern states who believe in the necessity of a sound and stable currency and better banking facilities in order to develop and improve the future to maintain prosperity among the people, and to the end the co-operation of all commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and industrial organizations, as well as the co-operation of all good citizens, is hereby earnestly urged.

The meeting was addressed by Congressman Patterson, who assured the meeting that Secretary of the Treasury will visit the city in May for the purpose of discussing financial questions before the convention and that the movement had the hearty endorsement of President Cleveland.

CAN'T MAKE THEM WORK.

Lieutenant Stoller Discouraged in His Attempt to Solve the Indian Problem.

El Paso, Tex., April 4.—News reached here that the Indians at the Mesquero Agency, a hundred miles north of here, in New Mexico, have rebelled against the authority of Lieutenant E. V. Stoller, who stands second in the Indian's interest and has commenced to perform some productive work, and partly earn their own living. One of them assaulted the agent and his employees into a house and looted the agency.

HEATHEN CHINESE NOT PECULIAR.

Mexican Man Assists Him in His Dark Ways and Vain Tricks.

San Francisco, April 4.—Senator Wise has discovered that the great reflector to the equipment of the Lick observatory, which already possesses the great three-foot reflector, makes the instrument superior to that of any observatory now existing. The cost of dismantling the reflector and dome in England and transporting them to California is estimated at \$100,000.

The cost of erecting the complete apparatus at Mount Hamilton will be about \$200,000. This sum must be raised by subscription in America before Mr. Crossley's generous offer can be definitely accepted.

FIELD OFFERS TO HELP.

Chicago Capitalist Has Plan to Free the Southern Pacific from a Trust Company.

Chicago, April 4.—A general offer of Marshall Field, to the Southern Pacific Temperance union, is announced. Field promises \$25,000 with the proviso that the union must raise the balance of \$1,188. It is intended that this total sum be applied on the debt overhanging the woman's temple. The building of the woman's temple is the greatest financial enterprise in which a cohort of woman have engaged. The association was capitalized for \$600,000 and bonded for an equal amount. It has a floating debt of \$605,000.

FOR FIFTY-EIGHT MILLIONS.

Trust Deed Recorded Transferring the Southern Pacific to a Trust Company.

Bakersfield, Cal., April 4.—A trust deed was recorded in the county recorder's office today by the Southern Pacific company transferring all its property, including rolling stock in this and other counties, to the Central trust company of New York, the consideration being \$58,000,000.

THE OVERLAP SOME

SAMOA MORE THAN COVERED WITH LAND CLAIMS.

DECISIONS ARE MADE

LAND COMMISSION COMPLETES AN ADJUDICATION.

IT'S BAD LUCK FOR AMERICANS

BOLSTERING UP THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

Importance of a Samoan Footnote Scouted—Advantages Accepted, Apparently, Under Protest.

Washington, April 4.—The report of W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner for Samoa, dated Feb. 2, 1895, was made public today. Mr. Chambers was one of three commissioners appointed by the treaty powers of Great Britain, Germany and the United States under the provisions of the Berlin treaty to adjust and settle all claims by aliens to lands in Samoa. The annual meeting of the committee was held Jan. 5, 1894, at Apia. The reports include all the title papers to Samoa lands and are of considerable value.

An exhibit attached to the report shows that the total number of claims filed before the commission was 2,242. Of these 1,422 were German, 1,757 British, 397 American, 526 French and 130 miscellaneous.

The total claims aggregated 1,691,892 acres, while the island contains 360,000 acres. Only a per cent of the claims were confirmed.

YANKEE CLAIMS NO GOOD.

The vast bulk of acreage claimed by Americans was rejected because of the manifestly inadequate consideration given for it and because the titles were defective under several of the provisions of the treaty. About 21,000 acres were confirmed to Americans. Most of them belonged to a corporation composed of San Francisco stockholders.

"At the time the investigation took place," says the report, "the corporation was insolvent and is still reported insolvent. The titles were confirmed to certain trustees. None of the stockholders in the corporation were confirmed. Some of these are excluded from the land confirmed to this company. I think it a safe estimate that not exceeding 2,000 acres were confirmed to the American claimants."

Of this land, the land of this San Francisco company is for sale and is liable to be sold, if at all, to England or Germany. Some of these are excluded from the land confirmed to this company. I think it a safe estimate that not exceeding 2,000 acres were confirmed to the American claimants."

Continuing, Mr. Chambers says he heard of only nineteen bona fide American subjects in Samoa. He is of officials, and does not believe that there are thirty Americans as told, including those who claim citizenship through naturalization. He says there are several well-to-do Americans engaged in mercantile pursuits, one of whom is the wealthiest man in the country. Some of these are excluded from the land confirmed to this company. I think it a safe estimate that not exceeding 2,000 acres were confirmed to the American claimants."

POOR STUFF, ANYHOW.

"I have been this explicit in reference to the group of Americans in Samoa as well as to the number of Americans in the country, in order that the department may know our relationship to Samoa and its people, and the course of the investigations into land titles and because I conceive it my duty to let our government know how things stand in Samoa."

In reference to Pango-Pango bay, Mr. Chambers says that the claim of the United States government was admitted and confirmed to the Americans by no means so valuable as the American public seems to think. That are thought to be most valuable part of the island is the harbor. It has never been acquired by the United States. The harbor is so deep and the bay so small that it is not possible for our ships could anchor there in case the wind was blowing either in the mouth of the harbor or off shore. He recommends that the harbor be considered to be really of vast importance should be taken to acquire such additional rights as may make these alterations. Some of these are excluded from the land confirmed to this company. I think it a safe estimate that not exceeding 2,000 acres were confirmed to the American claimants."

OSCAR IS BADLY CONFUSED.

Queen'sbury's Counsel Attacks the Plaintiff's Evidence.

London, April 4.—There was unabated interest today at the Old Bailey in the taking of testimony on the second day of the suit of Alford brought by Queen'sbury, Oscar upon assuming his place on the witness stand, admitted that he had attended tea parties in the house of a man named Taylor, who were artistically furnished and in which perfumes were burning. He denied any improper shadow having been permitted to be cast upon him. In answer to questions put to him exhibited confusion and contradicted himself frequently.

Queen'sbury's attorney, Carson, plied him with questions which were in the main pitiless and unprintable. The cross-examination was continued at noon, after having lasted any years. Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for Wilde, then began the examination of his client by putting in evidence certain letters and a program in which he called upon his son Lord Alfred Douglas, to cause his "infamous relations" with the plaintiff, saying that he had turned cold at the sight of their "infamous faces." He added: "I hear that Wilde will petition for a divorce on the ground of adultery. If you do not come to let him divorce me, I shall feel justified in shooting him on sight."

To this latter Lord Alfred replied: "What a funny little man you are." After the production of other letters the case for the plaintiff was closed. Carson then began his speech for the defense. It was terribly denunciatory of Wilde, who left the courtroom.

Most of the newspapers are printing dark as secretary was a recognition of this jurisdiction was assumed by the grand master of Kansas, Hon. Levi Ferguson. Members of the Caldwell lodge did the team work.

THEY WENT OUT SIPPING.

Two Youthful Burglars are Left With the Sack to Hold.

Greenwood Springs, Col., April 4.—Sheriff Ward has captured two members of the gang that raided the Silver Club gambling rooms last week, securing \$155. The prisoners are Oliver Jacobs and Bob Moore, neither of whom is over 20 years of age. Being confronted with the evidence of their guilt, they broke down and told the officers how they came on breakfast to Greenwood, left their horses at the race track, and a confederate who came in on the train, accompanied their mission, and all proceeded together to the edge of the woods, where these confederate left them, taking with him the books, but promising to meet them at Aspen Junction. The boys then and their horses and rode home, where they anxiously awaited their friend who never came.

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